

POULTRY GOSSIP.

A bad habit may be taught dogs or cats by throwing the head of a freshly killed fowl to them.

Capital, pluck, enterprise, perseverance and patience are qualifications that make successful poultrymen.

Don't take it for granted that because the hens are out around the farm they can get all the grit they need.

It is a good idea to keep an old broom handy and clean out the coops often; then the chicks will thrive better.

Hens are not so apt to hide their nests in weeds and under buildings when plenty of clean, vermin free nests are provided in houses.

GUINEA HENS ARE GOOD EGG PRODUCERS

There is little doubt about guineas being good layers, but they very frequently hide their nests, and many of the eggs are lost or eaten by animals, writes a correspondent of Farm Progress. The guinea seems to be a little nearer the wild fowl than any other of our domesticated birds. Disturb them ever so little and they are very likely to change their nests.

It is hard to say just how many eggs a guinea will lay during the laying sea-



Taking into consideration the little trouble and cost of raising, guineas are a most profitable fowl. They hunt for food in the woods and fields and do not come home to get feed as long as they forage elsewhere. Each farm should have at least a few guineas. Large range should be given, as the fowls will not thrive when cooped up. The picture shows a guinea hen on her nest.

son. I have seen the figure placed as low as 60 and as high as 120. Personally I think 100 eggs during the season is about the number. Considering that the guinea has never been bred with egg production primarily in mind, this is an excellent showing for any fowl.

They like to run two and two, male and female, and in raising them are careful not to have more than twice as many hens as males. They like to pair off and will do better that way than in a more polygamous state. A male will mate with two females, but these birds are instinctively monogamous.

I am certain that the few poor hatches I have had were caused by placing too many females with one male. As a rule, the eggs hatch out remarkably well, but this is one factor that must be kept in the mind of the guinea grower. You can't override the natural laws of breeding with any animal or fowl and expect to profit by it.

While guineas are very small it is necessary to give them about the same care that would be given young turkeys. The first week they will need some such food as bread and milk, curds, boiled eggs, chopped fine with breadcrumbs. They must have a little sand mixed with their feed, and there must be a little green stuff placed in the rations.

As soon as they get big enough to follow the hen about they will take care of the green part of the feeding. Where they are allowed to run over the fields or in a wood lot or pasture they will pick up plenty of bugs, worms and beetles, and this will serve them very well for the needed animal part of the food.

It is best to feed them at least every evening when they are getting plenty on the range. Feeding at night will always bring them back to the roost, and this is one thing that should be taught them.

Insects on Geese and Ducks.

Some folks think that geese and ducks have no lice because they immerse in water. This is a mistaken notion, says the Farm Journal. Good authorities tell us that five kinds of lice attack geese, and ducks have two kinds of mites all their own, and two kinds of lice are common to both ducks and geese. Perhaps all folks do not know that different kinds of fowls have their own particular insect pests.

Fowls Need Attention.

The thing of the very most importance in poultry raising is cleanliness. It is often lacking, but never without bad consequences. Dirty houses, dirty roosts, dirty droppings will each and all bring on sickness and waste. If you cannot attend to birds properly do not attempt to raise them, for they demand good care in every detail.

Farm and Garden

MARKETING BROILERS.

Early Hatched Chickens Usually Bring Highest Prices—Feeds Suggested. [Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.]

Broilers are young chickens weighing from three-quarters of a pound to two pounds apiece, the latter weight being the most common. The production of broilers as a special business has been tried without success on many poultry farms in the northeastern part of this country. Broilers are raised successfully, however, and at a good profit, both on poultry farms and where only a few fowls are kept, the broilers being the cockerels which are a byproduct in the raising of pullets for egg production.

The general purpose breeds of fowls, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons, produce chickens making the best broilers. These chickens should weigh from two to two and a half pounds (live weight) at eleven to thirteen weeks of age. The Leghorns are not so well adapted for broilers, as their chickens are smaller, but they make fair broilers, weighing from one to two pounds. All Leghorn cockerels,



TO THE LEFT, GOOD TYPE OF CHICKEN FOR FATTENING FOR A BROILER; TO THE RIGHT, A POOR TYPE.

except those saved for breeding stock, should be sold as broilers, as they are not well adapted for market after passing beyond this size. White chickens make the most attractive and easily dressed broilers, as their pinfeathers are not so apparent when the chickens are prepared for market.

The cockerels should be separated from the pullets as soon as the sex can be readily distinguished, the most promising chickens being saved for breeding stock. The sex is usually told by the development of the head points, tail and general male characteristics in the cockerels, and this requires some skill and practice. The chickens selected as broilers may be forced more rapidly than those saved for breeding stock. Quick growth can be produced by dividing them into flocks of fifty or less and confining them to small pens for fourteen to eighteen days before they are marketed. Feed in the morning and at noon a wet mash of six pounds corn meal, four pounds low grade wheat flour and two pounds bran or middlings, mixed with skim milk or buttermilk to the consistency of oatmeal porridge. If no milk is available add one pound of beef scrap to the mash and give some green feed daily, using only enough water to make a crumbly mash. In addition to either of these mash feeds give all the cracked corn which the chickens will eat for the evening feed.

Higher prices are paid for the early broilers, those hatched in March and April, than for those hatched in the late spring and early summer. Pullets hatched early also make the best fall and winter layers and are the most profitable to raise. Broilers are marketed both alive and dressed. Considerable care should be used in both dressing and shipping broilers so that they will reach the market in a neat, attractive condition.

In finishing or fattening broilers just before marketing a great difference will be found in individuals with respect to their ability to put on flesh. Some chickens will respond only very slowly and very unprofitably to a fattening feed, while others will gain rapidly and return a good profit for the feed consumed. The good feeders will be the birds with short, stout, well curved beaks, broad heads, bright, clear eyes, deep, broad breasts and well spread legs and will, in general, give every indication of being vigorous and thrifty. The poor feeders will show opposite characteristics, notably long beaks and crow heads, dull eyes, narrow breasts and close set legs and also will show lack of vigor and thrift. The selection of only those chickens of the better feeding type for finishing will give greater average gains and profit and a more uniform attractive lot of broilers, while culling of the birds of poor type and their marketing with no attempt at fattening or finishing may often be desirable.

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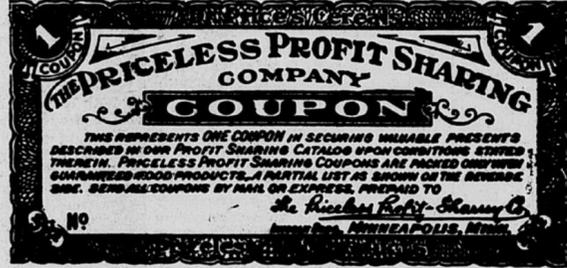
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Prices on Meat

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 10 lbs Beef or Stew | \$1.00 |
| 20 lbs Side or Shoulder Pork | 1.90 |
| Front Quarter of Beef | 8.50 |
| Pork Chops | 15c |
| Pork Roasts Ham or Loin | 16c |
| Side Pork and Shoulder | 12 1/2 |
| Fresh Sausage | 12 1/2 |
| Veal Cutlets | 20c |
| Leg Roast of veal | 18c |
| Veal Stew | 12 1/2 |
| Mutton chops | 20c |
| Leg Roast of Mutton | 18c |
| Mutton Stew | 12 1/2 |
| Fresh fish | 12 1/2 |
| Cured Ham, Blood | 25c |
| Cured Bacon | 22c |
| Lard | 14c |

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Summons.

State of North Dakota, county of Pembina, in Justice Court, before Geo. D. Peterson, Justice of the Peace.

James B. Parker, plaintiff vs. Elmer Henson, defendant.

The state of North Dakota to said defendant: By this second summons herein you are directed to appear before me at my office in the city of Pembina in said county on the 17th day of December, A. D. 1915, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., there to answer the complaint of James B. Parker against you who claims to recover of you the sum of \$17.50 for goods, wares and merchandise, a suit of clothes sold and delivered to you at your request on August 7th, 1915, reasonably worth \$11.00, so part of which has been paid through payment has been demanded upon which account there is now due and owing from you to plaintiff \$17.50 with interest as above stated. That a garnishment duly issued in this action against the Northern Pacific Railway Company, a corporation, garnishee, who have filed in this court their disclosure stating that they are under liability to you in the sum of \$12.50 and plaintiff demands judgment against you for the sum of \$17.50 with interest at six per cent from August 7th, 1915, besides the costs and disbursements in this action.

And you are notified that unless you so appear and answer, the plaintiff will take judgment against you accordingly.

Given this 15th day of November, A. D. 1915.

GEO. D. PETERSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Let the service of this summons be made by publication in the Pioneer Express, a newspaper, printed and published in the city of Pembina, Pembina county, North Dakota, according to law.

GEO. D. PETERSON,
Justice of the Peace.

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Hart, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, John W. Hart, administrator, with will annexed, of the estate of Thomas Hart, late of the township of Joliette, in the county of Pembina, and state of North Dakota, deceased, to creditors of and all persons having claims against deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within six months after the first publication of this notice to said administrator at his office in the village of Joliette, in the township of Joliette, in said Pembina county.

Dated October 15th, 1915.

JOHN W. HART,
Administrator with the will annexed.
First publication October 22nd.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA, in County of Pembina

In the Court, Before Hon. H. G. Vick, Judge.

In the Matter of The Estate of James P. Carleton, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Earle F. Andrus and John J. Carleton, as executors of the last will and testament of James P. Carleton, late of the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said decedent, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to said executors, at the office of H. H. Spiller, Attorney at Law, in the City of Cavalier, County of Pembina and State of North Dakota.

Dated September 25th, A. D. 1915.

EARLE F. ANDRUS,
JOHN J. CARLETON,
Executors.

First publication on the 1st day of October A. D. 1915.

Whereas certain foreign merchandise

consisting of one saddle, three pairs woolen hose, one fur robe, one package embroidery, two silver brooches, one package cigars and cigarettes, one package tin broochery, one diamond ring, one package woolen serge, one ladies fur coat, one overcoat were seized for violation of the laws of the United States relating to imported merchandise.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the said articles will be sold to the highest bidder for cash at the Custom House, in the City of Pembina, N. D., two o'clock in the afternoon on Friday, December 24, 1915.

J. LaMOURE, JR.,
Collector of Customs.

Whereas certain foreign merchandise

was seized in this customs district for violation of the laws of the United States relating to imported merchandise, at the places and on the dates as follows: One saddle at Pembina, May 5, 1908; One overcoat March 5, 1910, at Pembina, three boxes cigars at Pembina, May 15, 1909; three pairs woolen hose at Wahalla, July 21, 1909; one fur robe at St. John, December 22, 1909; one package embroidery at Pembina, January 15, 1911; two silver brooches at Pembina, cities at St. John, October 11, 1911; one diamond ring at Noyes, October 11, 1911; one package woolen serge at Pembina, March 4, 1915, and one ladies fur coat at Pembina, July 28, 1914.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming any of the above seized property to appear and file with the undersigned proper claims within twenty days from the date of the first publication of this notice.

J. LaMOURE, JR.,
Collector of Customs.



a success and that conscription is not likely in the near future.

aboard."